



THE RIO NEWS.

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[January 21st, 1896.]

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Medical Directory

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Caracas telegram of the 20th announces a socialist agitation in that city, in which the police have had to interfere.

—A Santiago telegram of the 20th says that a report is current there that Mr. Santa Cruz will be nominated minister to Brazil, to substitute Mr. Vial de Solar, who will go to Uruguay.

—A Santiago telegram of the 18th says that President Montt had gone to Valparaiso to inspect that port and the present state of the war for its defense. This implies another Roland for Argentina's Oliver.

—Further telegrams from Chili continue to expose the surprise which is felt there over the war preparations of the Argentines. The Chilian press not to know the true cause of these preparations, so inconsistent with the financial state of the Argentine government. Chili's innocence is positively refreshing.

A DISGRACE TO PERU.

It is a most remarkable state of affairs when, in this year of grace 1895, there is a so-called republic on the American continent pretending to be civilized, and even Christian, which will allow and recognize no marriages save such as are performed by the Catholic Church as established by the council of Trent; but such is the case and that in Peru. In the *Herald* of the 27th we published a translation of the decision of the judicial authorities of Peru, taking this ground with reference to the marriage of Miss Wood and Mr. Hazlegrave. Both are Protestants and both American citizens, the marriage was solemnized according to their faith and all possible means were taken to comply with the laws of civil registration, but the latter were refused on the ground that there had been no legal marriage, and, moreover, any one performing the marriage ceremony except according to the form and law of the Catholic Church was liable to imprisonment for the act, classified as a crime. The plain result of this is that no one can be married in Peru who is not at least a professing Catholic and married by a Catholic priest.

It requires no characterization of ours to demonstrate the enormity of this outrage on conscience and civilization, and we cannot understand how any foreign government can allow its citizens to be persecuted and ostracized in this manner. The protection of property is of less importance than the protection of homes and the marriage relations or the making bastards of the children of Protestants born in wealth. The case in point is one that will surely be brought to the attention of the state department at Washington, and, if there be no other way by which a remedy can be obtained, the United States will be compelled to insist upon consular authority to marry and register the marriage of its citizens, but probably it would be sufficient for the United States to call the attention of Peru to the essential violation of the universal right of civilization. There can be no church that would oppose the introduction of the same laws concerning marriage that prevail all the world over, so far as to make possible legal marriage, without exposing any particular religion.

The case of Peru is as if England, which has a state church, and that Protestant, were to make any marriage a crime and illegal which should be performed by a Catholic priest. The entire Catholic world would cry out against such intolerance and bigotry and with reason, and not the less reason has the Protestant world to cry out against this bigotry and intolerance in Peru. The Catholic Church cannot afford to palliate or defend this condition of things in Peru, nor do we believe it will do alone when attention is directed to these facts.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Dec. 29.

It appears that an increased interest is being manifested in military instruction as a part of the education of youth in the United States. In his report, just submitted to the secretary of war, the adjutant-general says that reports from officers on duty and professors of military science and tactics at various colleges give evidence of the increasing favor in which the people hold instruction blending physical training with scholarly studies. The average total number of students during the past year at these institutions was 35,638. Of these 23,721 were capable of military service, 12,681 were required under college rules to be enrolled as military students, and the whole number that received military instruction during the last quarter of the scholastic year was 14,561. The record shows that the total average attendance has more than doubled in four years, and that the interest in the military course of instruction with the students has kept pace therewith. During the year 1895 forty-three states and territories obtained the services of officers of the army for temporary or regular duty with state troops.—*Brasileiro*.

UNDER the species title of *The Indian Drugist* a private firm at Cawnpore publish a monthly circular which—should it continue to exist—is likely to afford some amusement to its readers. No. 1 was a good specimen of English as she is wrote, and No. 2 fully maintains that reputation. Says the "Editor" sentimentally:—"The medical profession as much as is of no politics, its objects are to alleviate with disease, to relieve suffering, save life and promote the health and welfare of the people. All these good qualities of a medical man can be effected when he uses his surgical instruments in honor and his medicines gentle, otherwise his skill may, if not totally fail, not work to the point desired." He then announces that he proposes to pass in review successively all the drugs of the Indian Pharmacopœia, and starts off:—"We commence with Cera (Moss), which naturally includes Mel (Sesame), but before touching the subject we fall upon the insect Bee, the source of the produce of both these valuable drugs." And fall upon the bee he does, there and then, with more disastrous results, perhaps, to grammar and syntax than to the insect.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

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Capital paid up..... 750,000
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(Caixa 108.)
Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
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Realized do. 900,000
Reserve fund. 950,000

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BARBADOS.

The winter sky was cloudless, and the winter sun in the roadstead of Barbados was hot as the July sun in New York. The thermometer in the shade marked 74 degrees at sunrise; at noon, in the sun, it rose to 120, and no white person walked in the streets of Bridgetown without an umbrella. But a steady trade wind blew from the ocean all day long, and made a quiet existence in shaded places comfortable. From the deck of the steamer we looked upon a handsome city, whose dazzling whiteness was relieved here and there by clusters of green palms, while beyond lay undulating fields of sugar cane among which little cottages were thickly planted. Carlisle Bay was full of vessels. Great steamers from Europe and South America were loading and discharging cargoes into lighters, while four-masted schooners and other sailing vessels from the United States, from Canada, Denmark and Norway, lay moored in the roads. Our own white squadron and war vessels of several European nations added impressiveness to the marine picture, and multitudes of fishing smacks, with cargoes of flying-fish, skimmed over the dancing waves. Rowboats manned by half a dozen negroes plied to and fro between the little artificial harbor, where small vessels could lie alongside, and the larger craft which were anchored in the bay. The scene was full of busy life and quite in contrast with our peaceful and lonely anchorages for a month past at the beautiful islands on our southern course. It was evident that we had come to a sort of maritime exchange, a port of call where goods and passengers were transshipped, where vessels stopped for mails and supplies a center of trade and commerce. Everything bore the impress of Great Britain. The negroes spoke no foreign patois, but chattered in pure English; the boats were huge and strong, with heavy oars, such as one sees in Liverpool and Hull; officials in uniform were numerous, and on landing we walked over English roads, well swept and watered, and among shops and buildings which reminded us of a dozen English seaports. In an hour we saw more white people in Bridgetown than we had seen in all the other Windward islands. There were many heavy carriages and carts in the streets, most of which had come from England, with now and then a lighter vehicle which betrayed its Yankee origin. Had it not been for the throngs of black people, we might have imagined ourselves in a town of the British Isles. But this feature of Barbadian life dispelled all such illusions. There is no part of the British empire, and indeed no country in the world, which is more thickly peopled than Barbados and of course the vast majority of the people are blacks. It is estimated that nine-tenths of the two hundred thousand inhabitants are of this race, and they swarm in the streets and over the roads and seem to crowd the country with their cabins. There are more than a thousand people to every square mile of the island, and when I add that less than one-fifteenth of the land is uncultivated, and out of this small area much must be deducted for houses and other buildings, for public and private parks and for burial places, the crowded condition of the black population will be apparent. They multiply too with rapidity, and they stay where they are born. Hence the question of support is an ever-present problem. Wages at the time of our visit were at the starvation point, if there can be any such point in a tropical country where nature does so much for man and requires so little. I was told again and again that day laborers worked for a shilling a day, and that even at that rate there were many who could not get employment.

The great resort for travelers is the Ice House, a spacious hotel whose lower story is devoted to shops, and its second floor to dining and public rooms. Here, meals in which flying-fish form a prominent item, are constantly going on. A blackboard at the entrance displays the bill of fare for the different hours of the day, and the tables are always thronged. The public rooms are also full of people, talking sugar and freight, and reading the tissue-paper telegrams from all parts of the world, which are posted on the walls. These occupations are enlivened by the continual serving, by black waiters in white clothes, of cooling drinks, in which the "swizzle" is always prominent. A few miles from town, not far from the shore, is the Marine Hotel, a well-kept house under the charge of a Maine

landlord, where many Americans spend a portion of the winter months. The climate is healthful, and the diversions of sailing and fishing, added to excellent society, if one has proper introductions, make this place a pleasant and desirable resort. Here some of our companions during the voyage, had planned to spend some weeks, intending to return by other steamers and different routes, when the winter winds had ceased to blow, and spring had begun its verdant procession through the United States. A few of them had bicycles, on which they proposed to make tours over the excellent roads of the island; others were to visit friends in Barbados, and a few, tired of voyaging, were inclined to exchange their cabins in *Madame* for the large rooms and the extended freedom which are to be found in a good hotel on land. We were not yet ready, however, for city life, with railroads and street cars, and telephones, even in such a pleasant climate; and so with the majority of the party, having tried the cuisine of the Ice House, and added largely to our stock of curiosities, beads and canes and shells, polished turtle backs and fans of gorgeous plumes, we were ready to embark once more, for the voyage to Trinidad.—*Augustus in New York Observer*.

THE BRITISH GUYANA VIEW.

For the purpose of ascertaining the view taken by the colonists of British Guiana in the present crisis, a representative of Reuter's Agency to-day called upon a gentleman who is in constant communication with the colony, and who has had large commercial and official dealings with British Guiana for over twenty years. He said: "The people of British Guiana can only view with surprise the present attitude of the United States with regard to the Venezuelan boundary. In British Guiana there has never been any aggressive action in the direction of the frontier, nor any hostility toward Venezuela. All along the colonists have been anxious for a peaceful settlement of the boundary question; but Venezuela, on her side, never seemed anxious to get the matter settled. The suggestion of the United States to adjudicate on the ownership of territory east of the Schomburg line cannot, of course, be admitted for a moment. The district between the Schomburg line and the Essequibo is an integral part of British Guiana—comprising almost a third of the colony—originally ceded to Great Britain by Holland. The frontier claimed by Venezuela on the Essequibo is dotted with sugar estates, farms, and other settlements, and the usual establishment of British Guiana is also established in the territory now claimed by Venezuela. This district abounds in valuable timber and numerous land. The population is, of course, not so thick there as on the coast, but is daily increasing. The timber industry and gold prospecting are making progress. Venezuela's demand for this territory, which, by the by, is not a new one, has always been received in the colony with ridicule. If Mr. Cleveland's commissioners go to Spain and Holland with the object of really getting disinterested information, I have no doubt that they will find that our claim is clear up to the Schomburg line, and probably for some distance beyond it." The general feeling of British Guiana for the United States is friendly, and the colonists have always supposed that feeling to be reciprocated. The volume of trade with the United States is very large. In case of war we should have to get our breadstuffs from Canada instead of from the United States, and our export trade with the United States would naturally be crippled. The colonists entirely uphold Lord Salisbury's attitude, and believe that the common sense of Americans will enable President Cleveland to see that the British position is a righteous one."—*Reuter*.

THE NEW STAMP TAXES AND DUTIES.

In a circular of the 15th the minister of finance decides that the new stamp taxes, about which there has been so much discussion, will be collected as follows:

Petitions and requirements, bank cheques, receipts in bank pass books for money paid in and those for any sum over 25\$, are subject only to the stamp of 20 reis, excepting cheques which are subject to the fixed stamp of 20 reis.

The 20 reis stamp printed on brokers' contracts will be in addition to the proportional stamp and that of 1/10 per cent. on time contracts, and will be due whether the contract is for time or immediate delivery.

The deposit notes in banks are not subject to the tax of 100 reis per cento (1,000\$) or fraction thereof, and will pay only the 200 reis stamp as above.

The tax of 1/10 per cent. on time operations in exchange and coin will be divided between the buyer and seller. It is due independently of the fixed stamp (20 reis) but the proportional tax will not be collected, as this is the character of the tax herein considered.

As the law does not determine how the 1/20 per cent. on the value of the operations of the branches of foreign banks and companies is to be imposed, the execution of the same is deferred until Congress gives its true application.

In regard to the new tariff the minister instructs the inspector of customs as follows:

Merchandise now in the custom-house, or in port awaiting discharge, or on the voyage out if shipped before 31st December last, must be discharged before 20th February next, on which date will begin the exemptions and reductions provided by the law as well as the increase in the fines specified in article 6.

For the dispatch of beer, now taxed at 1\$200 a kilo, when imported in demijohns, bottles or

other vessel of earthenware or glass, the disposition of Note 13 of the tariff now in force is revoked, because otherwise the tax would be increased to 18800 a kilo, causing a great decrease in consumption and, consequently, in the revenue.

The alabaster in sheet, the should only apply to the plain sheets, now taxed at the rate of 40 reis per kilo.

The words "madera dura" in the paragraph relative to hotted wines should be understood so that they will pay the same at present collected and the rate on the bottle besides.

The tax of 1500 per kilo on plain bags, unspecified, should only be applied to those of cotton of article 499.

Notwithstanding the discrimination in the taxes on the expedited, lighthouse, and truck taxes, these taxes should be consolidated.

In the duties imposed on merchandise on which ad valorem duties are paid, it should be understood that the 30 and 40 per cent are imposed under the new order, and that the 50 and 60 per cent, are applied only where it is necessary to reduce the tax to an equivalent of 12 pesos.

The penalty of double duty will be imposed in future, whether for increased weight or difference in quality, where the excess exceeds 2000.

The alabaster of 20 per cent on agricultural implements and other articles, now exempt from duties, refers to the *expediente* tax. This alabaster, should not apply to the raw materials, dyes, chemicals, etc., used by national factories, as such a favor would greatly increase the revenues.

The requirement in regard to affixing stamps on the corks of all hotted beverages passing through the custom-house, is postponed for the present, because of its impracticability.

Permit is given to dispatch labels separately when the merchandise is imported in casks, so in cases of falsification of such merchandise the law imposes the penalties of embezzlement and a fine of 1,000\$ in 5000\$.

From a *Publ. A*, 85 - Paulo, Dec. 21, 1895.

FRUIT

We have had the privilege to prepare, as a curiosity, an abstract of the documents presented to the Senate by Sr. Ramiro Barcellos in regard to the scandalous funds recently committed at the Santos custom-house, in which figure as sufferers respectable firms of this city and of the interior of the state.

These documents, openly exhibited in Congress, clearly prove, as the illustrious senator asserted, the misappropriation, or more properly, the dishonest manner in which the Brazilian treasury is defrauded of its revenue.

There is a long list of documents, showing that fraudulent clearances have been made on different occasions at the Santos custom-house and proving that clearances from the merchants and from the treasury have been committed.

It is a pity that the limited space at our disposal in this journal does not permit us to exhibit the scandalous data so disgraceful to those who have profited at the expense of the country and their customers.

In the slight result of our patient labor embodied in the following table we merely show how commercial houses were cheated by their agents and from this it may be inferred that the custom-house was defrauded to the same extent as those merchants.

The table is as follows:

Owner of the merchandise	Dealers, paid to custom-house	Amount paid by owner of merchandise	Difference unjustly paid
Companhia Manganha	382,354.75	746,183.39	363,740.64
Industria Paulista	2,573.160	2,643.160	45.000
Impressora de Oliveira	171.900	175.400	4.400
Companhia Importadora Paulista	1,220.000	319.680	2,009.320
Companhia Importadora Paulista	311.940	311.640	300
União Commercial de São Paulo	322.825	335.820	3.600
União Commercial de São Paulo	196.885	197.700	81.815
Industria Paulista	190.025	207.600	34.575
Industria de São Paulo	2,011.500	2,011.500	0
Industria de São Paulo	1,281.500	1,281.500	0
Industria de São Paulo	2,613.020	2,613.020	0
Industria de São Paulo	1,576.950	1,576.950	0
Industria de São Paulo	538.390	538.390	0

It is necessary to observe that, as was remarked by the illustrious senator, the names of these merchants have no participation in these shameful funds. The intermediaries in these enterprises pocketed the sum of 368,497\$000, which is the amount of the differences unjustly paid by those firms.

The document presented by Senator Ramiro Barcellos contain the names of the *lucky* brokers, which are as follows:

Companhia Lupton, R. Dale, Chalk & Coonen, Octaviano Esselín, Cincinnati Martins Costa, Joaquim Soares Junior, Ernesto Augusto de Freitas, Eduardo Couto & Co.

* This transcript from the *Publ. A*, which is made at the request of friends in São Paulo, should have appeared in our last issue, but was left out through an oversight in the "make-up." It is in this article that our editorial article of last week had reference in discussing the frauds discovered at the Santos custom-house — *Ed. News.*

A. V. ART EXHIBITION.

At the National Art School there are now on exhibition some thirty three pictures by Sr. Oscar Pereira da Silva, a Brazilian artist just arrived from Europe, where he has spent the last five years.

Sr. Oscar Pereira da Silva was a pensioner of his state, having won the travelling scholarship in 1880, and has resided mostly in Paris, where he studied under Gérôme and other famous French masters.

He has now returned home to show his countrymen that their protection has been profitably bestowed, by an exhibition of the kind of work he has become able to do.

From the thirty three works on exhibition, no impartial observer can deny that their author is an artist of talent, a good draftsman, a fair colorist, an artist at ease in the rendering of the human figure, than in landscape-painting, and that his inclinations are especially with the genre pictures.

One space does not permit us to speak in detail of all the canvases in the exhibition worthy of having public attention called to them; we will therefore, confine ourselves to mentioning the principal ones and advise our readers that they would not lose their time in half an hour's visit to the exhibition.

The principal ones to be seen are: *a. Infancia de Gilda* (Gilda's Childhood), full of poetical intuition; *No. 2, O Cantor Ambulante* (The Street Singer), very vigorous of treatment, and perhaps the best of the lot; *3, Petit Reuter* (A Small Investor), and *4, Bois-coin de Grand Mire* (Ganymede's Poulain-Yard), two very characteristic features of French life, well rendered; *14, Cabeça de Árabe* (Head of an Arabian), very expressive and only in two colors; *17, A Planície de Champigny* (Champigny's Common), a lot of idyllic landscape; *Síriaco e Dálila* (Samson and Delilah), a sketch for a large canvas, which deserves to be painted, judging from this small study. The exhibition will be open up to the 31st inst.

From a *Publ. A*, 85 - Paulo, Dec. 21, 1895.

THE PERSECUTION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

It is not probable that the Argentine government would confess that foreign capital in this republic is persecuted, but nevertheless it is so, and the fact ought to be made known to the world in order that those who bring or send it here may know what to expect or fear. The constitution of the republic guarantees to foreigners protection of person and property equal to that given to the native. He is promised security for both and the right to engage in all lawful undertakings on the same basis as if he had been born on these shores.

The republic has a considerable number of treaties in force each of which provides that the citizens or subjects of the nation which is a party to the treaty shall have all the commercial rights of natives.

All this is clear enough and our Argentine friends can always quote these as illustrating the generosity and civilization of Argentina in the recognition of the rights of foreign capital, but this, like most other things, can be so used as to become the most malicious of lies. This equality is professed before the law stops short at constitution and treaties and does not appear in practice; on the contrary, foreign capital is discriminated against always and constantly. Those classes of business which are relatively in the hands of foreigners are unduly taxed, legislation being so shaped as to put the heaviest burdens upon that business most largely in the hands of foreigners, and on the other hand to leave as lightly taxed as possible those classes of property which the Argentine holds most in favor. Foreign capital in large amounts in private companies, banks, insurance companies and railways is overtaxed, harassed, blackmailed and persecuted by law and lawless officials until life has become a burden to those who are set to manage and protect their interests. Special taxes are imposed on foreign banks and insurance companies against every principle of the constitutional guarantees, against every law of fate play or decency, and the Argentine government and people are responsible for this shameless iniquity, which no civilized country would tolerate. It has constituted a board of railway commissioners for no other purpose than to harass and persecute foreign railway companies, giving this board powers which the Czar of Russia never would think of assuming — a board which usurps the functions of legislature, executive and judiciary, which makes and executes laws against every principle of constitutional law, a holy heresy and above all law, having no responsibility, and giving no allegiance to the most primary principle of fair dealing; a board which has no duplicate in any civilized country and one which seems to be possessed of the concentrated ignorance of the ages, a commission which is ridiculous when it is not outrageous, and one which changes fair and capable men into fractions of a corporate body which is both contemptible and unendurable. These are facts which the world should know and that would which is absurd. Every foreign company here knows to its cost how true all this is, even though it keep quiet under abuse for fear a greater evil should follow it, but foreigners abroad should also know what they have to meet in coming here.

An American physician, Dr. Fales, who has spent many years in China, has a high opinion of Chinese cookery, which, he says, is skillfully contrived to increase the digestibility of the food prepared. Whenever indigestible meats are to be used for food, he says, the cook increases their assimilative character by the use of peptizing tripe and vinegar. I have often, out of curiosity, examined the numerous dishes of the Mongolian cuisine with a view to ascertaining their constitution. Whether it was soups or stews, ragouts or fricassées, pot roasts or boiled, I have found tripe finely shredded or thinly sliced in three dishes out of every five. The ration was largest in households of wealth, where well-paid cooks were the rule. As they discovered the peptic virtue of tripe in all animal foods, they likewise found the same quality in the gizzard of the bird kingdom.

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RUA DO OUVIDOR, 23

Continued from our last.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALELITE".

Sea-snakes abounded in the pools. These, according to the Italian cook we had on the "Falcon," are edible; but we did not venture to try them. They attain the length of five feet and are of a grey color, with yellow stripes. They appear to be of a savage disposition, for, when harpooned, they twist about and bite with fury anything within their reach.

I stayed on shore altogether for a fortnight, and kept a journal of our proceedings, which, together with several sketches, specimens of the flora, and other articles, were washed out of the lifeboat, and lost when we abandoned the island. The loss of the journal, however, matters little, for our life on shore was almost devoid of incident, and was chiefly made up of monotonous work with pick, shovel, and wheelbarrow.

We dug away, still through loose soil that had evidently formed part of the land-slip, and removed some thousands of tons; but we did not come to the foot of the cliff, or the cave which is described to be there. Some of the stones that we had to remove in the course of our digging were very large. We had a quantity of strong ropes and blocks on shore, and when we came across an exceptionally big rock, we clapped a number of watch-tackles, one on the other, and, by putting all hands on the fall of the last tackle, we obtained a very powerful purchase, equivalent, I calculated on one occasion, to the power of five hundred men. We found bones and bits of decayed wood among the earth, but the former always proved to be the remains of a goat and not of a pirate, and the latter were the fragments of dead trees and not of chests of loot.

But shortly before Christmas there were some encouraging signs. We had now got down to a considerable depth, and we noticed that, when a pick was driven into the bottom of the trench, a hollow sound was given out as if we were on the roof of a cavern, and occasionally, little holes would open out and the earth would slip down into some chasm underneath. We dug still deeper, and we came to a collection of very large rocks, which we were unable to move. They were jammed together, and evidently formed the roof of a cavern for, wherever we could clear away the earth that lay between any two of these rocks, we looked down through the opening into a black, empty space, the bottom of which we could not touch by thrusting through our longest crowbar. This looked promising, for it was just such a cavern as this that we were seeking.

We found that the rocks were too close together to allow of our effecting an entrance from above, so we dug along the side of the last and largest of these until we came to its foot; and there indeed was a sort of cavern, partly filled up with loose earth, which we cleared out.

There was no treasure in it, and nothing to show that any human being, before us, had ever visited the spot. I think it was at this stage of our operations that each man began very seriously to doubt whether we were searching in the right place at all, and whether there might not be some further clue that was missing, and, without which, search would almost certainly be futile. But, whatever may have been thought, there was, so far as I can remember, no expression given to these doubts, and each worked on with the same cheery will as at the beginning, even as if he were confident of success. These men were determined, in an almost literal sense, to leave no stone unturned, and not to abandon that ravine until they had satisfied themselves as to whether the treasure was or was not there.

On the Sunday after my arrival on shore, December 22, we went off in the whaleboat to see how Pollock was getting on. The weather had been exceedingly fine throughout the week in South-west Bay, and we might have launched the boat on almost any day; but, though there had been no heavy wind in the neighborhood of the island, there had been a considerable swell at the anchorage for part of the time, and Pollock reported that the yacht had tumbled about a good deal. He had found opportunities for landing at the pier with the dinghy, and had brought off some breakers of water from the cascade and a quantity of firewood. He had been very lucky with his fishing, having caught several germane, weighing from twenty to forty pounds apiece, and an abundance of other fish. Ted Milner was now taken on shore with us, while Arthur Cotton was left on board.

We worked away steadily in the ravine until Christmas Day, when there was, of course, a holiday. We had a most luxurious dinner on shore, as also had the three men on board the vessel. The menu of our shore dinner was as follows:—Turtle soup, boiled hind fish, curried turtle steak, boiled salt junk, tinned plum-pudding. For vegetables we had preserved potatoes and carrots, and Trinidad beans. Good old rum was the only beverage. There were some other luxuries, chief of which was a box of cigars, which had been put away for this occasion. Christmas Day was intensely hot, so that we remained in our tents, having no energy for exploring mountains. With the exception of Jacko's

disgraceful intoxication, no incidents of note occurred.

On the Sunday after Christmas Day, Purcell and myself set out to explore the weather-side of the island, taking our lunch in one pockets—biscuits, figs, rum and tobacco. We crossed the Sugarloaf Col and descended upon the east of South-east Bay, then we turned to the right and followed the shore to the extreme south end of the island, where Noah's Ark falls a sheer wall into the surf.

There was a quantity of wreckage in this bay, and in one place we found a topmast and some ribs of a vessel which might have been the remains of the hull I had seen here nine years before. The broken bits of plants, timbers, barrels, hencoops and other relics of ships were piled quite thickly on the rocks above high water-mark, and we came across a square-faced gin bottle, full of fresh water, which from its position, could not have been washed ashore, but must have been left here by some human being. We saw the footprints of turtle, showing that every sandy beach on this island is frequented by numbers of these creatures. In view of the threatened turtle famine we read of, it might be worth some one's while to come here for a cargo of them; but the difficulty of getting any quantity of alive would be great.

The scene of East Bay is very extraordinary, for here the signs of extraneous action are more evident than on any other portion of the island. At the south end of the bay there is no sandy beach; masses of shattered rocks, fallen from above, strew the shore, and between these are solidified streams of black lava, which appear to have followed each other in successive waves, one having cooled before the next has poured down upon it, so that a series of rounded steps is formed. The edges of lava extend far out to sea, protecting a dangerous reef on which the sea always breaks heavily.

As we advanced over the boulders there towered above us on our right hand the perpendicular side of Noah's Ark, of a strange red colour, looking like molten iron where the sun's rays fell upon it. A quantity of red *dibris* from the roof of this mountain was lying on the shore, and at the north end of it we observed that a gigantic *coulisse*—as it would be called in the Alps—of volcanic ashes and lava sloped down from its summit to the gap which connects it with the Sugarloaf. It was obvious, from the vast amount of these fire-consumed *dibris* and waves of lava surrounding its base, that Noah's Ark had once been a very active volcano, and I think it highly probable that there is a crater at the top of it. Though it is perpendicular on three sides, it might be possible to ascend it from the fourth side, by the *coulisse* connecting it with the gap under the Sugarloaf; but the attempt would be risky, and a step on its steep, sloping roof would mean a drop over a wall 800 feet in height.

We climbed over the rocks until we came to the end of Noah's Ark, and we stood on a ledge of lava and gazed out at one of the strangest sights of this strange island. The base of the great red mountain is pierced by a magnificent tunnel, known as the Archway, which connects South-west Bay with East Bay. I took a sketch of it; what seem to be gigantic stalactites depend from its roof; and the different gradations of colour and shade on its rugged sides, from glowing red in the blaze of the sun to terra-cotta, delicate pink, and rich purple, and then to deepest black in the moist recesses, produce a very beautiful effect. The heavy water is black within it, save where the white spray flashes; but, looking through it, one perceives, beyond, the bright green waves of South-west Bay and the blue sky above them.

The sea does not flow freely through the tunnel, except at high water; for on the side we were standing, its mouth is crossed by a ledge of lava, which is left dry by the receding tide. But inside the tunnel there is deep water, and the ocean swell always penetrates it from South-west Bay, dashing up its sides with a great roar, which is repeated in hoarse echoes by the mouth-tail.

According to an ancient description of Trinidad, quoted in the "South Atlantic Directory," the Archway is 40 feet in breadth, 50 in height, and 420 in length. I think it far higher and broader than this, at any rate at its mouth. No doubt the action of the surf is continually enlarging it.

Purcell and myself, having admired this beautiful scene for some time, turned back, crossed the rocky promontory of East Point, and proceeded along the sands till we came to the Portuguese settlement, which I wished to examine more carefully than I had been able to do, when here with the doctor a month before.

We had lunch by the side of the river which flows under the Portuguese ruins, and then commenced to explore. The Portuguese had certainly selected the only spot on the island at all suitable for a permanent settlement; for not only is there here the best supply of water, but there is also a considerable area of fairly fertile land, though it is greatly encumbered with rocks. The downs by the river are densely covered with beans, which also grow all over the ruined huts.

(To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Gold was quoted at 327 yesterday in Buenos Aires.

—The mortality in Rosario during 1895 numbered 3,416 deaths, which included 118 from typhoid fever, 223 smallpox, 244 consumption, 27 diphtheria and 9 from cholera. —*Review.*

—The British Hospital at Buenos Aires has had a very welcome new year's gift in the shape of a thousand pounds legacy from Mr. John Smith, an Englishman who made a fortune in Argentina and then returned home to enjoy it.

—A large number of matresses came ashore at Montevideo a few days ago, causing much alarm because of possible shipwreck. It now transpires that they were thrown overboard from some Italian steamer because of being unserviceable.

—It is announced that President Urquiza, of Argentina, has quite recovered and will return to his official duties at the end of the month. He will return home too soon, for Rosario will soon have the county bankrupt with his military expenditures.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday says that the war material ordered in Europe is being hurried forward. The 30 batteries of Krupp guns are expected to arrive about the end of the month. A project is now on foot to reorganise the army on a footing of 50,000 men.

—The *Sierra* of Montevideo announces the return of Sr. Caymari with a concession in his pocket for the construction of a port in Brazil, which he obtained from the Brazilian government during his visit to Rio de Janeiro. It would be interesting to know where that port is to be located.

—An American paper whose circulation is nearly 200,000 copies a day publishes the notice of the arrival of a vessel from Rosario, Brazil, after a long and stormy passage. The Rosario referred to is in Santa Fe, Argentine republic. Why do American newspapers buy an atlas of South America? —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—A little intercession would do the *Times* of Buenos Aires a world of good. It seems to be believed that it is imp-civilized, impartial, unbiased, and all that. Thus equipped it is playing the rôle of schoolmaster, particularly for Americans. If the editor of that paper will pause in his glib caresses just long enough to think the question, perhaps he will come to the conclusion, at which his readers have arrived, that he is not so very imp-civilized after all.

—The number in which the navy is being treated by the President is as enigmatical as usual. It looks as though he wanted to try the amount of patience the commanders have, and to make them proficient in that virtue. The situation is under steam at La Plata, waiting for the President's visit, without which it is not to start for the south. The expense which this delay causes is no trifle, and ought to impress the President. But he is apparently at ease in the Tigre Hotel, and will not put himself about for anyone. He is a great man, no doubt, a fine administrator, and a keen discernment of character, therefore he can dispense with performing his duties! —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.

—The minister of the interior has at last determined to oblige the chief of police, General Campos, to do his duty in regard to the gambling hells all over the city. He informed the chief that he wanted him to proceed without delay to exterminate the roulette and other instalments for gambling. Some of the commissioners, when called together and informed of the order, were a little backward in accepting it, and asked time to prepare themselves. It looks very suspicious, as if the time were meant out to prepare themselves but to give the proprietors a chance to evacuate exposed situations and arrange for better and more secret places. We expect very little good from the steps to be taken. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.

—The Senate has approved the customs duties bill for 1896 with the following alterations on that for 1895:—Hollands to pay 20 per cent. ad valorem; implanted sarsaparilla, pitch pine and cedar, 15 per cent.; cacao and cocoa nibs, 5 per cent.; Trinidad asphalt, 3½ per cent.; coffee in berries, 3 cents per kilo; ground coffee, 6 cents per kilo; fauña, ½ cent. per kilo; Paraguayan yerba, 4 cents per kilo; Brazilian yerba, 3 cents per kilo; Chilian yerba, 3 cents per kilo; tobacco, 15 cents per kilo; Havana cigars, \$1.50 per kilo; small boxes cigars, \$2.25 per kilo; common tobacco, 65 cents per kilo; snuff, 15 cents per kilo; tobacco paper, 40 cents per kilo; leaf or cut Havana tobacco, 70 cents per kilo; Paraguayan tobacco, 15 cents per kilo; other kinds tobacco, 25 cents per kilo. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.

—The cases of illness on the *Jauma* at Buenos Aires were declared to be yellow fever by Dr. Zavala. This is the same physician that in March 1894 condemned the passengers on the *Ursula* to "ten days" on Martin Garcia because a steward had made himself sick eating something indigestible.

A stoker, also, complained of headache, and while away Dr. Zavala called that yellow fever also. Both of these patients were ashore in Buenos Aires days before the passengers were released from quarantine. It is doubtful if Dr. Zavala knows what yellow fever is, in as much as he is arbitrary enough to put a ship and her passengers in quarantine on the strength of what he thinks he knows.

—The present season has been marked by a most unusual frequency and severity of hailstorms, which have done much damage to the crops, and have given the mail insurance companies a most unusual bat time. Of course the companies have the consolation of knowing that if it were not for the recurrence of such seasons very few people would be found to insure against hail, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that they may look forward with some confidence to a good season next year, unless indeed their reserves have actually been swept away. Rarely, however, do we hear of a hailstorm so fatal as that of Christmas eve at Rufino, where it was accompanied by winds so high as to set in motion several loaded railway wagons, and where two men died through being caught by the storm while beyond reach of shelter. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Col. Sarmiento, who it will be remembered was condemned to two years' imprisonment for having killed Dr. Lopez in a duel, has been liberated; the law permitting this condonation of his offence by the payment of a sum of \$2,500. —*Times*, Buenos Aires. —This is Argentine justice! It is of a type which makes one feel ashamed of his kind.

—If one is a believer in mens, the owners of the banquet to Sr. Guereca, the departing Chilean ambassador, were the reverse of favorable. The whole proceedings appear to have been marked by the greatest possible absence of cordiality. The speeches made were of the order favored by diplomats who approve of Talleyrand's maxim: "It is difficult to speak what was in his mind, and the utterances were therefore sifted, in the extreme." If Dr. Alcorta meant to show by this his feelings, he could not have failed more completely. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.

—Last week it seemed as if the sugar boom hill was doomed. This week the committee is to meet with a much more astonishing project. We doubt if anyone save an Argentine financier could have even conceived of such a scheme. A steal of taxing sugar in an extent which should admit of a bounty being placed on exports to the extent of 25,000 tons, which was the ministerial project, sympathetically initiated by the legislation of Tacuani, this newest of notions proposes to convert the Banco de la Nación into the National Sugar Exporting Company, Limited, the latter word applying not to the loss which it is allowable to make, but the amount which it is authorized to purchase and export. Special provisions are to be made for the profits remaining on the transaction: we are not aware that the loss has been so carefully provided for. But if the business is to be such a profitable one, we must confess to some difficulty in understanding the limitation. If 25,000 tons, why not 50,000; if 50,000, why not 100,000? —*Review*, Buenos Aires, January 11.

—Mr. R. Birnhi, in estimating the damage done to the crops of Santa Fe by the late severe storms and locusts, calculates that this year's yield of wheat and linseed is 30 and 50 per cent., respectively, short of that of previous years which however were all absence of exaggeration in the partial reports of losses previously published. In many colonies, he says, the linseed is not worth the expense of cutting, and he calculates the average yield per square at 120 to 180 quintals wheat and 100 quintals linseed. In Stochile the yield for that area is estimated at 200 quintals wheat and 120 linseed, whilst at Encua, Ceres, and Selva it should be 250 wheat and 150 linseed. In the old-established colonies, Esperanza, San Carlos, Las Puntas, Frank Gessler, Santa María, San Agustín, Pilar, Progresso, and Providence, the farmers will not get back the cost of sowing. Those situated along the Rosario line to Rufino will barely pay out 100 quintals of wheat and linseed to the once-sown, which is 20 square. Those south of Rosario, in Constitución and G. López departments, have done much better and promise 300 quintals and perhaps more. Those on the Central Argentine and Las Yerbas branch are in precisely similar condition, but in the Capital, San Justo and Reconquista departments, there is a total failure. —*Sport and Pasture*, Buenos Aires.

—I cannot help thinking that the city fathers have chosen a most inopportune moment to put their new-fangled tramway regulations into force. During the present season, walking along on crowded streets is anything but pleasant, and yet this is preferred by the lot of nearly all of us who are unable to go to the Plaza Victoria, *etc.*, in the seat occupied, whilst the guard shouts an impudent "Comptos, Señor," to the unfortunate individual who scrambles on to the platform, in the vain hope of being allowed to remain there until some passenger descends. No doubt the action of the municipality in thus hindering the number of occupants in each car is justified on humane grounds, and the companies should certainly not put pure vehicles, especially during the busy hours of the day. As, however, the tram companies are already so overburdened with taxes that dividends are an almost unknown quantity, it seems hardly fair to exact this additional tax from them, and matters are consequently at a deadlock. Without wishing to take sides either with the public or the companies in this question, I cannot but express a hope that some resolution will shortly be arrived at, for at the present time it seems to me that human beings are being *perjudicados* in the interest of horses. —*Sport and Pasture*, Buenos Aires.

—The *Montevideo Times* of the 21st ult. gives the following details of the preliminary plans for the new port works:—The port thus designed, according to the particulars that have transpired, will have capacity for three times the present maritime movement of the bay. The fundamental principle observed has been to follow the natural movement of the tides and currents. The works will mainly consist of two dikes (breakwaters) partly closing the mouth of the bay, but leaving between them the entrance to the ante-port, and a third dike parallel to the mules to the south and east of the city. In the space between this third dike and the said mules will be built the perpendicular walls in the formation of docks, these being capable of extension with the growth of commerce. The entrance channel will be about two kilometres (say 1½ miles) long, with a minimum depth of 7 metres (23½ feet) or of 9 metres (30 feet) in high tide. The arrangement of the works will be such as to admit of future extensions. The sanitary works will allow of all the drainage of the city being emptied in deep waters to the south. Careening docks will be built in the corner opposite the Central railway station, and on the continuation of these, on lands reclaimed from the water, will be arranged the installation for the embarkation of live stock. The estimates for the works are not yet concluded, but it is expected that they will be within two and half millions sterling. The engineers will now proceed to work out the details of the plan.

THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOURREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 21st, 1896.

THESE HAVE been 137 deaths from yellow-fever in this city, according to the daily burial reports, during the seven days since our last issue, which give an average of 19 1/2 a day. The total for the 19 days since the 1st inst. is 312, or an average of 16 1/2 a day. The highest number of deaths reported for one day was 32 on the 15th. These figures do not include *acesso pernicio*, which is sometimes a fulminating type of yellow-fever, nor the complications and variations often reported under other names. It will be seen from this that the situation is serious. The mortality this month will probably reach 600, which is an exceptional state of things for January. Unless the weather favors us—and it has been much cooler during the past week—we may expect a very bad time of it in March, usually the worst month of the season. Larangeiras continues to make a bad record, which is due in great part, apparently, to the unsanitary condition of the factory workers' dwellings. The sanitary authorities can not afford to ignore this, nor longer neglect the careful examination of the stream coming down through the valley, into which much garbage and filth is thrown. Something must be done, also, to make the sanitary inspectors more efficient. We hear of physicians living in a central district, who are inspectors for suburban districts and rarely visit them. We hear of inspectors whose age precludes all active work. And we hear of others who hold the office through political influence, notwithstanding that they are totally incompetent professionally and have no interest whatever in the work. All this is criminally wrong. The very best talent of the medical and engineering professions should be employed, and no man should be retained one moment who does not inspire confidence. It is a grave mistake, also, to appoint inspectors who reside at a distance from their work. They should know every part of their districts, should go over the ground constantly and should be where urgent reclamations can reach them without loss of time. If yellow-fever is ever to be driven out of this city, it will be only through intelligent and constant attention to sanitary improvement. The medical dilletantes and the political parasites will do nothing; the best physicians and engineers must take the work in hand and carry it through.

THE RETURNS of the state railways for 1894 are surely a little discouraging. According to the figures given the national government owns and manages nine separate lines, having an aggregate extension of 2,795 1/2 kilometres. The total capital involved is not given, but it amounts to a very large sum, probably something over 200,000,000\$, considerably more than half of which belongs to the Central railway. In 1894 the aggregate traffic receipts on these nine railway lines were 29,507,205\$, 630, and the aggregate working expenses 33,276,087\$, 544, showing a deficit of 3,768\$, 675\$, 14. It is admitted that certain needed repairs were not made during the year, and also that much needed new material was not purchased, consequently the expenditures were less than they should have been in order to keep the properties in good working condition. Since then heavy appropriations have been made for the purchase of new material and for urgent repairs and improvements. On the

Central alone in 1894 the receipts were only 25,911,260\$, 179, while the working expenses were 27,057,805\$, 034, showing a deficit of 1,145,545\$, 755. Not one of these nine lines shows a surplus. For many years no Brazilian would listen one moment to the suggestion of selling or leasing the Central railway, for they considered it their most precious possession, a source of revenue for the state. Unfortunately none of these hopes have been realized. The great railway, nearly twelve hundred kilometres long, is now not only a source of expense and trouble to the state, but it is a property which no serious and responsible company will care to acquire. As for the causes of this situation, they are not far to seek. Ignorant and wasteful management, insubordinate employees, corrupt officials, incapacity, and the score of evils and abuses common to all the government departments, have conspired to this end. Under the circumstances it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that public administration in Brazil has become so thoroughly demoralized that it is hopeless to expect good results from any great enterprise entrusted to official management. The object of legislation in the immediate future, then, should be to dislodge the official control of any enterprise of this character. The people should be left to manage their own concerns in their own way, for it is certain they can not do worse than the government has done.

THE final decision of the minister of finance in regard to the new stamp taxes and import duties is the best perhaps that could be made, under the circumstances. But as the budget is the responsibility for its rests with Congress and the executive has no power to change it. The only thing that could be done is to defer execution of doubtful or impossible provisions until Congress can have opportunity to revise the law, and this is just what the minister has done. The discriminating tax of one-twentieth of one per cent, on the dividends of foreign banks and companies, which was not clearly applied, must therefore await further interpretation from Congress, and the impossible requirement of attaching stamps to the bottles of imported beverages which come in all sizes and descriptions and which are to be paid by weight, is deferred for further consideration. It is a pity that some way could not have been found to defer many others, for the increased taxation promises to be a grievous burden to the country. Prices have already gone up, even on the competing national product. These in turn are affecting prices outside of the articles included in the tariff, and we are also threatened with another increase in rents. Of course a new general adjustment must follow, for wages, professional services and prices in general must keep pace with the increased costs of living. We remain, then, just where we were, with the exception that we deal in larger numerical values. One important exception is to be considered, however, and that is the greater hardships which will result for those who have no regular employment and those who live upon small fixed incomes. Under the new conditions, life will be much more difficult for these classes, for they will receive no more than before, while they will have to pay higher prices for everything. It will be well for Brazilians to bear in mind that these burdens are the tributes they must pay for the luxury of protecting their national industries. It is a grand thing to make your own cloth, hats, boots, household furniture and utensils, beverages, medicinal preparations, candles, machinery, tools, and all that—and you must be willing to pay for the satisfaction it affords you. And it is also a grand thing to have a few patriotic public-spirited men who will push these industries to a successful issue, and you must pay them also. No matter if they do grow rich while you grow poorer, you are supporting the credit and independence of your country, and you are also upholding a great principle. The protectionist expects you to make the sacrifice, and you should do it cheerfully and uncomplainingly. Logically, it is selfish, unfair, burdensome, demonizing and vicious; it creates monopolies and favored classes; it discriminates against unprotected industries, such as agriculture, and it creates a false distribution of labor; it raises prices and creates artificial values for everything about you, and it demoralizes government by adding state socialism to its prerogatives and thus leads it into the interminable labyrinth of class

and personal legislation; but it is patriotic, and it is generous, and it is full to bursting of those grand possibilities of national development on which the protectionist orator dwells so fondly. And so, you will go on heaping burdens upon your own shoulders, and pouring wealth into the pockets of the protected manufacturers, and you will dream fondly of the national wealth and strength which will never come.

from the factory and yet pays double what he ought for his cotton fabrics. It will be seen then that an industry should not be truly national in order to claim protection, but it should be practicable so that the protection it requires should neither burden the people nor represent a pure loss. Then there is the question of labor, which will be discussed at another time.

AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE.

We take the following clipping from one of our American exchanges:

Our consul general at Bogotá thinks that American merchants are not alive to their opportunities in South American markets. "For instance," he says, "if a merchant of Bogotá sends an order to an American manufacturer for goods cut to a certain length and width, the American manufacturer writes back that he does not cut goods in those dimensions and will not fill the order unless the goods can be taken as they are." Of course the manufacturers who have all the domestic trade they can take care of will not bother about small foreign orders. But if they wish foreign orders the matter depends mainly upon them; neither the government nor the consuls can do much to enlarge foreign markets for American goods unless the manufacturers are ready and even anxious to suit their goods to foreign customs and tastes.

These comments and complaints are becoming a very old story. We were introduced to them when we first came to Brazil some eighteen years ago, and they were of a respectable age even then. And yet American manufacturers are continually advocating the promotion of foreign trade. They are in favor of subsidies to steamship lines, permanent and floating exhibitions of American goods, consular investigations and reports, and reciprocity treaties. They want an outlet for their surplus products, and they want someone else to arrange it for them.

And yet, when it comes to the details of filling an order, they are unwilling to attend to the wishes and instructions of their new customers, and they consult their own convenience and ideas in regard to time of shipment, payments, etc. They ignore the fact that a foreign market may be widely different in its requirements and tastes from the home market, and that its methods of business may be radically different also. For some parts of South America where the goods have to be transported on pack saddles through difficult mountainous country, it is essential that the bales should be made up of two half bales of a certain weight. But we have heard of instances where the American manufacturer refused to pack in any such way, as he was accustomed to use cases of a certain size. In his opinion, what is good enough for the American market, must be quite good enough also for any foreign market.

Of course it is impossible to trade with such parties. The customer is not only entitled to his tastes and preferences, but it must be conceded that he knows best what the goods should be finished, wrapped, and packed in order to meet the special conditions of his market. If Americans are unwilling to accept these requirements, then they may as well give up all ideas of developing a foreign trade.

There is something to be said for the manufacturer of textile fabrics, however, which should be thoughtfully considered. He may be running his factory on a narrow margin of profit, and it may be inconvenient and expensive for him to attend to all these varying requirements of diverse foreign markets. His profits depend upon the uninterrupted running of his machinery, and it would cause a loss to him were he to undertake to fill a number of small orders, or devote his attention to the details of cutting and wrapping goods for diverse markets. In England the manufacturer rarely does this. The goods are turned over to the packer for preparation for market, and the exporter's instructions are here attended to. If a foreign trade is seriously meditated in the United States, then these details of preparing goods for shipment should be observed and special houses should be created for that special work. There are already organized several large firms of exporters and commission merchants; why can they not devote their attention to packing. It will be their business to know the peculiarities of each foreign market, its customs requirements, the tastes of its people, the difficulties of interior transportation, the trade customs, and the standing of local merchants. With such data at hand these firms ought to meet all the requirements of each market, and thus be able to solve these difficulties.

Unfortunately the American merchant and manufacturer of to-day have been educated under a system largely parental in character, which has weakened their independence and enterprise. There was a time when American traders and trading vessels were pioneers in commerce, found in every part of the world. We still hear of them in China and the East Indies, throughout Australasia, and around the whole coast of South America. Protection, however, has weakened their enterprise and unwise navigation laws have driven their vessels from the sea. When they now seek trade, they want monopolies, exclusive concessions, or special advantages, and when they think of steamship lines it is only through the medium of subsidies. To enter the lists as did the Russells, Swists, Hales, and other men of former times, on their own strength and merit, is no longer dreamed of. And it is idle, perhaps, to expect anything different as long as the parental system in industry and trade prevails at home.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is stated that fashionable ladies at Petropolis have again taken to driving.

—An epidemic of small-pox is increasing in intensity at Pernambuco.

—The Barão de Traipú resumed the governorship of Alagoas on the 10th.

—Small-pox is raging at Itaporanga and other municipalities in the state of Sergipe.

—A new sensible resort, called "Miramar," was opened at the Boqueirão, Santos, on the 12th inst.

—In Niteroy there has recently been a large increase in the number of petty larcenies.

—It is stated that the Paraná legislature has made a grant of 300 square leagues of land to Antonio Lepoldo dos Santos.

—At S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, there were registered last year by ecclesiastical authorities 1,936 christenings and 311 marriages.

—According to the *Pharol de Juiz de Fora* the prolonged drought caused much injury to the plantations in that district.

—Col. Valladao has convened an extraordinary session of his assembly for February 24, which is said to be contrary to the law.

—Col. Valladao has appointed two judges to fill the vacancies caused by the dismissal of their occupants "por impossibilidade moral."

—In Uberaba, Minas Geraes, there were registered last year 282 deaths, 352 births and 132 marriages.

—A Bahia telegram of the 14th inst. states that at Timbó a lunatic had murdered his wife and child.

—The municipality of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, has deposited 100,000\$ in the state treasury toward sanitary improvements.

—In Bahia on the 14th inst. two daughters of Col. João Pedroso Cerqueira were drowned in the Rio Paraguaí.

—In the city of Fortaleza, Ceará, there were registered last year 181 marriages, 383 births and 1,541 deaths. The population in Ceará will eventually disappear at that rate.

—Senator Coelho Campos' branch of the *partido republicano federal*, in opposition to Col. Valladao's branch of the same party, was organised in Sergipe on the 15th inst.

—On the 15th inst. the municipal chamber of Ouru Preto passed a motion congratulating Visconde de Ouru Preto and other monarchists on the manifesto which they recently issued.

—Col. Valladao, without going through the formality of obtaining authorisation from his legislature, has organised a force of 60 mounted policemen.

—Late advices from Amazonas state that the official ticket was victorious throughout the state in the recent elections. This might have been expected; the official ticket rarely loses.

—Treasury-deck Joaquim de Freitas Vasconcelos, who was secretary to Councillor Lafayette at the Pan-American Congress held in Washington in 1889, died in Niteroy on the 18th inst.

—In the vicinity of the station of Piranha in the state of Minas Geraes a man accused of horse-stealing was lynched some days ago by a mob composed of from 60 to 80 persons.

—The practice of sending threatening anonymous letters with demands for money, is said to be extending from S. Carlos do Pinhal to other parts of the state of S. Paulo.

—A fire in Bahia on the 15th destroyed the large building occupied by Mme. Elisa Mendes as a school. The ground floor was occupied by a commercial establishment.

—On the night of the 15th inst. the house of Dr. Victorino da Costa in Niteroy was visited by burglars for the fifth time. It is stated that the burglars always select nights on which the doctor is not at home.

—Gen. Campos Salles, sole candidate for the governorship of S. Paulo, has issued a circular defining the policy which he intends to adopt when he takes charge of the state government. Why does he take the trouble?

—A telegram of the 17th last from Sergipe states that Col. Valladao is coming to Rio de Janeiro.

—At Ouru Preto on the 17th inst. an indignation meeting, called by students, was held for the purpose of protesting against the motion voted by the municipal chamber in favor of the manifesto of the Rio monarchists.

—On Lloyd Brasileiro steamers there emigrated from Sergipe last year 2,089 persons to the south and 9,092 to the north, against 1,489 to the south and 4,443 to the north in 1894, and 1,793 to the south and 7,389 to north in 1893.

—A Campinas tailor named José Calixto was drinking with a colored girl in a common saloon on the evening of the 13th, when a dispute led the girl to use her knife on him. And she did it so thoroughly that José died on arrival at the hospital a short time afterwards.

—The editor of the *Gazeta de Friburgo*, published at Nova Friburgo, complains that he was expelled from the theatre by the police delegate at that place. The delegate denies the charge and asserts that he only expelled the editor of the *Gazeta* from the police-box in the theatre.

—Ensign Porto, of the 33rd battalion of infantry, who helped to make Col. Valladao governor of Sergipe, has published an article stating that he is disappointed in the colonel, who, he says, is surrounding himself with speculators and with treacherous friends.

—From October to December, inclusive, there were 642 deaths in the city of Pará. Of the persons who died 374 were males and 268 were females. Of the males 261 were Brazilians and 113 foreigners and of the females 262 were Brazilians and 6 foreigners.

—It is noteworthy that in all the assassinations reported from Rio Grande the victims are federalists, while the assassins are Casilhistas. The President should make a note of this, as it influences what men he can really rely upon in that state.

—An association has been formed in Rio Grande to promote immigration. For the present Rio Grande can hardly be recommended for that purpose, unless immigrants can be found with iron throats. The throat cutting proclivities of the Casilhistas would be a permanent nightmare to any nation with a tender throat.

—A letter from Paraná states that the relatives of the victims of the military murder at kilometre 65 have asked the chief of police of the state for permission to remove the remains of those victims to the Corteza cemetery and that the chief has answered that he will consent to the removal only on the condition of its being made at night.

—On the 14th inst. Dr. Eduardo Prado wrote a letter to Dr. Bernardino de Campos, president of the state of S. Paulo, communicating that he had received information that his paper, the *Commercio de S. Paulo*, was threatened with an attack by the partisans of the state government. A guard was posted at the office which, with the rain, defeated the scheme.

—The *Diário de Maranhão* complains of the abuse committed by an individual there who married a girl with the religious ceremony only, and then abandoned her after four months with the excuse that the ceremony was not legal and he is not obliged to abide by it. Such a man should be sent up for twenty years at least. A few sentences of that character would put a stop to these betrayals.

—The collector of Limeira, S. Paulo, has also disappeared, and with him about 6,000\$. He had the frankness, however, to write to the financial secretary of the state and tell him that his bondsman will be able to make good the loss. It must be encouraging to the bondsman to have his guarantee treated so lightly. The fugitive Santos collector, Tavares, is said to be concealed in S. Paulo.

—In Pernambuco frequent complaints are made of the arbitrary and violent conduct of the police throughout the interior of the state. Why is that the police can not conduct themselves with moderation toward the people? Why is it that it uniform and a little authority so completely changes a man's nature and warps all his ideas of justice? And why is it that the police are not made responsible for abuses of authority?

—The *Reporter de São Paulo* says that the epidemic of yellow fever in Aracaju is almost extinct, there being only two cases in the isolated Hospital on the 17th inst. Cases have appeared at Limeira, but it is stated that no danger is anticipated because the authorities have taken no steps to place the town under sanitary restrictions. It should be remembered, however, that the sanitary authorities rarely ever act until it is too late for preventive measures. The people must attend to that themselves.

—The Pernambuco authorities have adopted an effective but dangerous method of repressing robbery. Seven individuals had been arrested for robbery, and were branded "L" on the face with a red hot iron. The "L" of course stands for *ladrão*. Suppose now the accusation is false? What reparation can the authorities make? A man so branded is ruined for life, and the authorities are responsible for it. Suppose also that some despotistic politicians wish to run their opponents; what easier than to brand them as thieves?

—The *Estado de São Paulo* reports a swindle of some importance in that city, regarding which the police are making investigations. A commercial agent named Henrique Joppert is said to have induced a lady named D. Amélia Brazilia Peixoto to place stocks and shares (*titulos*) in his hands to the amount of 100,000\$, which he undertook to have converted into money. Having realized the operation, Joppert appropriated the money to his own uses and left the city. It is not known where he is now staying. It is singular that the victim should have entrusted such a business to a man who must have been almost unknown to her.

—In Sergipe the judges who have not recognized Dictator Valladao have received no pay for over a year. It is a hopeful commonwealth surely where one man's prejudices are the supreme law of the state.

—A planter of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, is complaining of the immigration service. Five months ago he asked the state immigration authorities to send to Italy for certain 15 families of Italians, friends and relatives of colonists on two neighboring plantations, but up to the present he has heard nothing from his *embaixada*. It would seem to our unenlightened mind much more simple had the planter sent direct to Italy for those immigrants on his own account. He would then have known exactly when to expect them. But that is not the way such things are done. The state does the business for the planter, the taxpayer pays for it, and the planter reaps the benefit.

—The *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo relates the following curious and significant incident. A grocer named Santos Cintra dismissed a clerk named Dias for inattention to his duties. Dias went to a lawyer and had the grocer prosecuted, alleging that he had rights in the grocery through being cash-keeper and assorter clerk. He claimed that he gave him an interest in the business and he asked to be reinstated in charge. Although Dias had no documents to prove this assertion, Santos had no documents to prove the contrary. He had his license and receipt receipts which were in his individual name. The judge, however, accepted Dias' story and ordered that the grocery should be delivered over to him. Santos protested of course, and was thereupon ordered under arrest. For dismissing a worthless clerk, therefore, he was deprived of his business and put into prison.

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—The new trains that went to work on the Central railway last Wednesday were unable to observe their time tables.

—During the year 1895 the receipts of the Leopoldina railway at the station of Piedade de Leopoldina were 176,861\$420.

—It is said that Marshal Jardim will make no changes in the personnel of the Central road until the new regulations are approved.

—On Wednesday there arrived from the United States 173 packages containing part of the electric plant of the Santa Thereza railway.

—On the morning of the 17th as a suburban train was being switched upon the Santa Cruz branch of the Central at kilometre 51 it ran off the track and several cars were overturned. Fortunately there were no lives sacrificed.

—On the 17th inst. a locomotive disappeared from the station of Sítio do Oeste de Minas Bahia and on the following day was discovered near the station of Barroso with the boiler very much damaged.

—The Sanguêny company received three more Baldwin locomotives on the 17th by the Langton & Holt steamer *H. M. G. W.* One of them is of the "consolidation" type and is designed for freight service, and the other two are for passenger service.

—The Porto Alegre and Uruguayana line received about 1,452,000\$ last year, against 883,000\$ in the preceding year, showing a very hopeful increase in revenue. It does not appear, however, that this sum is sufficient to overcome the deficit in that line.

—There was a collision and derailment at the station of Jerônimo Mesquita, on the Central line, on the evening of the 19th. No lives were lost, but some damage was done to the rolling stock. The accident was caused by the negligence of a switchman.

—Although the receipts of the Central railway are now published daily, it has been left to the reader to make his own summaries for the month. Would it not be better for the station-agent, or treasurer, to publish monthly summaries?

—On the 16th inst. an unknown man threw himself upon the track in front of a train of 30 cars at Tiete, on the Iaara Fazenda line. The act was so sudden that the driver had no time to stop the train before the whole of it had ruptured over the victim, whose body was horribly mangled.

—Every jack-in-office in this country considers himself entitled to a free pass on every railway in the country, on the national railway board has also been seized with the desire to allow its members and staff to travel free gratis and far nothing over the various railways, and it also was struck with the brilliant idea of issuing its own passes. This little plan of theirs has been nipped in the bud by the managers of the various lines, who have decided to grant passes to the gentlemen forming the national railway board and to the travelling inspectors. Said passes to be signed by all the railway managers, and also to bear a clause to the effect that if these passes are found in the possession of any other person than those to whom it has been issued, it will be withdrawn at once. This clause is most essential, as it was only a few days ago that saw a person produce a pass to which he had absolutely no right whatever. —R. C. Buenos Aires.

—According to the report of the minister of industry the traffic receipts and operating expenses of the government railways in 1894 were as follows: Central, traffic receipts 25,911,260\$179, operating expenses 27,056,805\$934; Porto Alegre and Uruguayana, traffic receipts 923,710\$334, operating expenses 1,641,607\$570; S. Paulo, traffic receipts 574,324\$800, operating expenses 1,084,173\$538; Bahia, traffic receipts 647,265\$335, operating expenses 840,057\$937; Minas Geraes, traffic receipts 500,172\$900, operating expenses 683,327\$808; Central de Pernambuco, traffic receipts 400,018\$, operating expenses 658,022\$627; Rio do Ouro, traffic receipts 144,422\$173, operating expenses 384,308\$002; Solâral, traffic receipts 173,085\$915, operating expenses 226,555\$335; Porto Alfonso, traffic receipts 72,839\$500, operating expenses 147,024\$313. The length of these roads at the end of 1894 was as follows: Central, 1,155 k. 635 m.; Porto Alegre and Uruguayana, 378 k. 200 m.; S. Paulo, 146 k. 420 m.; Bahia, 244 k. 820 m.; extension of the Bahia railway, 352 k. 560 m.; Central de Pernambuco, 89 k. 210 m.; Rio do Ouro, 96 k. 232 m.; Solâral, 216 k. 280 m.; Paulo Alfonso, 116 k. The traffic receipts do not include the sums with which the government is deluted for freight and passengers carried on its account.

warn for the dictator. It is announced that in February Dr. Adriano Ribeiro will reconnoitre the publication of the *Reforma* at Porto Alegre.

In a decree recently issued by Castilhos some important changes have been made in the system of trial by jury. The number of jurors has been reduced to five, the jury deliberate in public and the accused are no longer permitted to take exception to judgment.

On the 15th Col. Thomaz Flores succeeded Gen. Savag in the command of the 6th military district, which he will hold until the arrival of Gen. Castrava. The latter, it is said, will establish his headquarters at Porto Alegre.

Julio de Castilhos has addressed a telegram to Col. Flores expressing his earnest desire for the immediate pacification of Rio Grande.

In view of the report of the committee of enquiry Col. Santos Filho will be tried by court-martial. The detachment of artillery staffed at Santa Maria has been ordered to S. Gabriel.

The Casilhistas are circulating the report that Vice-President Manuel Vicentim, in an interview with Senator Pinto Machado, has declared himself favorable to the policy of Julio de Castilhos.

RAILROAD NOTES

—In a recent issue of our paper we told of a gross-breach which had been charged on the Central railway to a canon. We may have to record a similar case on the Cantagallo line of the Leopoldina railway. Two cases of samples shipped from the station of Cunha were found, when they reached Cantagallo, to have been transformed in the road to a bag of soiled linen and a libell-painted tin tank.

COFFEE NOTES

—The export of coffee from Victoria, Espírito Santo, during December amounted to 34,830 bags, officially valued at 2,650,103\$150.

—The *Pharol* of Juiz de Fora, states that in the country along the Paranaíba river 75% of the coffee crop has been lost on account of heat and drought.

—The planters about Belém do Descalvado, São Paulo, are complaining of the injuries caused by the prolonged drought. Although abundant rains have fallen the last ten days, they still refuse to be comforted.

—It is worthy of note that Senator Aldrich, one of the oldest and most influential members of the United States Senate, favors the imposition of import duties on such articles as tea and coffee. He is opposed to any changes in the present tariff during this session but would assist the treasury by imposing purely revenue duties on such articles as are now admitted into the United States free of duty. In this last reader will probably he inclined.

—A recent letter from Ubá-ribá to the *Jornal do Comércio* speaks most favorably of the development of coffee-planting in that vicinity. One planter has recently started a coffee plantation of 100,000 trees in Cunha, where he has already expended 200,000\$ in clearing the ground, planting and building houses for his colonists, and will continue to spend 10,000\$ a year on the care of trees. In the municipality of Sacramento over 3,000,000 trees have been planted on *terra roxa* land of the best quality.

—The *Estado*, of São Paulo, publishes a letter from Juiz de Fora, in the southern part of the state of São Paulo, from which we take the following extract: "I have the pleasure of advising you that the coffee crop in this colony is all extraordinary, even if a half of the flowers develop; never have I seen such a flowering, the bunches of the flowers are bent down under the weight of the flowers. It is startling to see it, a genuine sheet of snowy white, spread over the fertile lands of Pará-ribá."

—The governors of São Paulo and Espírito Santo have caught another bee for their bonnet. They are inviting the governors of Minas, Rio and Bahia to a reunion for the purpose of discussing a new coffee propaganda, because of the increased production of that staple. The principal point to which the propaganda will be directed is Russia. When the governors meet, someone should tell them that national habits change slowly, and that it will be a long time before the coffee pot supplants the samovar. "It would be more to the point were they to discuss means to reduce the cost of production, transportation and exportation. For a country to seek new markets for a product on which heavy export duties are levied, is absurd.

LOCAL NOTES

—The naval club was rubbed on the 13th inst. of 2,900\$.

—The Chilean minister left for the south on the 15th per R. M. S. *Thames*.

—The cruiser *Benjamim Constant* left port on a practice cruise on the 16th inst.

—The jaundice journal *O Nacional* has suspended publication. Perhaps it wants a subsidy.

—Orders have been issued to make the cruiser *Parsifal* ready with urgency for some official connection.

—Vice President Manuel Victorino left for Bahia on the *Panama* on the 16th inst. He was accompanied by his family.

—On Thursday in the municipal council of this city Irineu Heilbecker de Sá introduced a bill against begging in the streets.

—An Italian telegram published in Buenos Aires says that an order for three fast cruisers has been placed by Brazil. Is this true?

—On the 13th inst. in a fight between boatmen and shakers of the steamer *Algoa* on Praça da Harmonia, two of the latter were wounded.

—The rains of the past week have served to greatly reduce the temperature, but aside from this they have not improved the sanitary condition of the city to any great extent.

—The *Journal* of the 18th says that the directory of public works of the municipality will probably soon recommend watering the streets in the business part of the city. Now that the epidemic is fairly gone, something is to be done!

—Dr. Otton Braga, who represents the Baronessa de Batory, widow of one of the victims of military mutiny in Santa Catharina, complains that the telegrams, which he sends to Rio Grande and those which are addressed to him from that state, fail to reach their destination.

—As the patriotic representatives of their own selfish interest are all abandoning the city as fast as they can, having done nothing for its well-being, the President will soon be left alone, and perhaps free to do something practically beneficial for the capital of the country.

—The Spanish consul is now receiving regular daily reports of victories over the Cuban revolutionists. His news comes from the Spanish legation in Washington. In spite of all this, however, the Cubans seem to be closing on the Spaniards and are thriving on their so-called defeats.

—Manuel Rodrigues Vieira, a merchant of Montevideo, is trying to collect from the government an account of 1,372,080\$000, which is principally for powder which he alleges to have furnished. The government has instructed the solicitor-general of the republic to report on the subject.

—From the middle of November to the 15th

inst., there were 452 deaths from yellow fever in this city, distributed as follows: 2nd fortnight of November, 373; 1st fortnight of December, 51; 2nd fortnight of December, 120; 1st fortnight of January, 245. Of these deaths, 30 were on the 15th inst.

—It is worthy of note that the pay of a member of the United States Congress is docked for all absences except in case of sickness. If he wishes to go fishing, or on a picnic, or spend a few days in New York, his pay stops. In the time he is absent, Argentine and Brazilian imitators will do well to make a note of this.

—It seems that the governor of Espírito Santo, Dr. Minas Freire, who has been at Nova Friburgo and in São Paulo for some time under treatment, is suffering from that mysterious disease called *brucellosis*. As the cure is not complete, he expects to return from Espírito Santo, where he is now going, some time in February.

—By an *aviso* of the 17th the minister of marine gives the following names and signal numbers to the war vessels most advanced in construction in Europe; the ironclad will be called *Ypiranga*, and have the number 6; the cruiser will be called *Bátraco* and be numbered 20; and the torpedo-catcher will be called *Caramuru* and be numbered 73.

—We see by an exchange that the last sanitary report states that 33 per cent of the inhabitants in this city are illegitimate. We have not seen the report, but it is true the people of this capital should at once take some steps to remedy the evil. There is much immorality in the city that can be suppressed, and the recourse of a sounder morality education, in the press, in the theatre and in all association, is always open to the people.

—The minister of war has instructed the adjutant-general to issue orders to the inspector-general of the medical service to have the rooms occupied by soldiers in the barracks of this city carefully inspected every day by the visiting surgeon. Such inspection must be entered in a book and reports of the same sent in to the department of war. This is a praiseworthy regulation, for the sanitary state of some of the barracks is said to be indecribable.

—One of the most scandalous evasions of justice that has come under our notice in a long time is that of the release on the 18th of eight counterfeitors, including Paule Marioni, who were liberated by the Supreme Tribunal because the formal indictment against them had not been presented within the time prescribed by law. Technically the decision may be right, but morally the release of a party of criminals, captured with the proofs of criminality in their possession, is wholly wrong. The public prosecutor himself should be punished for so gross a betrayal of justice!

—Congressman Matto Machado has issued a manifesto to the people of Minas Gerais appealing to them to unite with the recently organised Partido Democrática Federal in saving the country from the dangers which threaten it. He says that, although this party has not declared in favor of a republican government, republicans may work with it without sacrificing their principles. He takes occasion to allude to the monarchist movement which, he believes, will be unsuccessful, being convinced, he declares, that, even if the monarchy is reestablished, it will no longer be the liberal government that it formerly was.

—On the 12th inst. there died in this city of yellow fever Col. Francisco Colombo Leon, who during the campaign in Pará commanded the Legião Gaúchafina in the army of Grinshberg-Santos. He leaves in distressed circumstances a widow and a child of seven months of age, for whom a subscription has been opened. We are glad to see that the public, appreciating the valuable services rendered to the country by this distinguished officer, appears to be responding liberally to the appeal made to its generosity in behalf of his family. At the time of his death Col. Colombo occupied a position in the management of the exhibition now held in this city.

—Gen. Henrique Caldas has published a second edition of his book entitled *A Desordem do Republicano*, in which he gives an account of his arrest and incarceration by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto under the cover of martial law. On the 6th of September, 1893, Gen. Caldas wrote an article asserting that Adm. Custodio da Melo had by deceiving himself at the head of the revolutionary movement of Sept. 6, gloriously redeemed all the errors which he had previously committed. On the 15th of the same month he wrote another article condemning the dictatorial measures of the press for the insulting language which it used in regard to the revolutionists. On account of the pressure exercised on the press at that time he did not publish it. It was only on the 22nd and 23rd of September that Gen. Caldas succeeded in publishing these articles. On the 23rd, he was arrested and placed in custody at the military school. His private correspondence was opened and he was not allowed to communicate with his friends or even with his wife. On Oct. 11, he successfully appealed to Gen. Costalita, director of the military school, for a copy of the order for holding him in custody. To the Supreme Court he applied *An habeas corpus*, which the court on Oct. 18 decided to not grant. He was subsequently removed to the military prison of Morro da Conceição and then to the Caso da Corregão, a convict prison, where he was incarcerated in cell No. 134, suffering the harsh treatment which was inflicted on political prisoners by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. On the 10th of August, 1894, he was set at liberty without having been tried or even informed of the cause of his arrest. In addition to the account of Gen. Caldas' arrest and incarceration the work contains many documents of historical value, an incomplete list of political prisoners, and a great quantity of other interesting matter.

—The Spanish consul is now receiving regular daily reports of victories over the Cuban revolutionists. His news comes from the Spanish legation in Washington. In spite of all this, however, the Cubans seem to be closing on the Spaniards and are thriving on their so-called defeats.

—It is stated that the military commission on fortifications in this harbor has recommended the abandonment of the fort of Villegagnon. The reason which the commission is said to give for making this proposal is that Villegagnon is situated in the vicinity of inhabited parts of the city, and will consequently in case of an attack, draw to those places the fire of an enemy, thus causing suffering to non-combatants. If the commission is correctly reported, we suspect that its recommendation is intended as a reflection on the conduct of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, which during the naval revolution caused entrenchments to be thrown up at points right in the midst of dwelling and business houses.

—The police have recently terminated a shameful speculation on the part of a resident of this city who has been keeping an elderly Portuguese woman imprisoned in the Guanabara laundry in Laranjeiras in order to hold possession of her money. The victim, Dr. Maria Isabel Cabral is a sexagenarian and possessed of some wealth. She came out from Portugal only four or five months ago, and was violently removed from her home by Antônio José de Araújo, who has since kept her imprisoned and has tortured her to make her drink in order to find excuses for his conduct. Letters from Araújo in possession of the police clearly prove the conspiracy on his part. The police should deal severely with crimes of this character.

—According to the semi-monthly bulletin of the sanitary board there were 975 deaths, 544 births and 130 marriages in this city during the second half of December. The port arrivals numbered 22,730 and the departures 12,975 in the same period. The report confesses the fact that the health of the city had grown worse, the deaths being 975, against 680 in the preceding 15 days, or the daily average had increased from 45.33 to 60.03. During the last month there were 85 deaths from smallpox, 115 from yellow fever, 29 from typhoid fever, 24 from hepatitis, 136 from malarial fever and 134 from pulmonary consumption. For the whole month the report gives 156 from smallpox (2 in Juiz de Fora), 169 from yellow fever (the daily reports give 168), 9 from typhoid fever, 18 from hepatitis, 204 from malarial causes, and 244 from pulmonary consumption.

DEATH.

—WALMOT.—At Caruá, São Paulo, on the 13th inst., CLEMENT HEATHCOTE WALMOT, aged 62 years. Deeply regretted.

The funeral took place in São Paulo on the 15th.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We are indebted to the Companhia Typographica and Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co. Ltd. (for the Shaw Savill & Albion Co.) for calendars for the current year.

We are indebted to the American Bank Note Co. for copies of their well-known calendars, for 1896. They are without doubt the most artistic and convenient calendars issued by any business establishment.

We are indebted to the Department of State at Washington for its November volume of *Consular Reports*. The volume in question contains a brief report on the cotton factories of Bahia, besides valuable reports on commerce and industry in various parts of the world.

—*Highways of Commerce* : issued from the Bureau of Statistics, Department of State, Washington, 1895. This voluminous and highly valuable work, which covers the ocean lines, railways, canals, and other trade routes of foreign countries, is compiled from the reports of United States consuls in various parts of the world. It forms a valuable reference work, and is a credit to the energy of the United States government in collecting data of this character.

BUSINESS NOTES

—In the month of November the official value of the exports from Paul amounted to 9,379,714\$138.

—The *Cruzeiro*, of the Companhia Americana Paulista of this city, was inaugurated yesterday.

—The Campinas market was furnished last year with 1,135 bees, 2,072 hogs, 378 goats and 99 calves.

—A small quantity of contraband merchandise was apprehended at the Praça da Harmonia on the 17th inst.

—The *Minas Gerais*, of Ouro Preto, denies that the government work at Belo Horizonte has been suspended.

—During December there were 40 steamship arrivals at the port of Victoria, of which 15 were under foreign flags.

—A telegraph service was inaugurated on the 17th at the interior town of Campinas, in the state of Pará do Norte.

—From October to December inclusive, there were slaughtered in the city of Pará 8,825 bees, 1,109,200 kilogrammes.

—The company which owns the *Gazeta do Nordeste* is paying its tenth half-yearly dividend at 10\$8 a share of 200\$000.

—On Friday Conde de Leopoldina commenced his suit for the annulment of his bankruptcy. His lawyer is Dr. Domingos Olympia.

—It is said that the towns of Santa Luzia de Carangola, Tomba and Faria Lemos, in Minas Gerais, are to be lighted with electricity.

—Orders have been issued for the payment of 29,825\$840 to Messrs. Costa & Gonçalves for repatriation made by them last year on Forte S. João.

—Messrs. Herm. Stoltz & Co. are bringing a suit against the government for damage caused during the naval revolution to merchandise stored on Ilha Seca.

—The exports from Pernambuco in December, were valued as follows: sugar 1,105,980\$640; rum 156,447\$482; alcohol 276,968\$346; hides 118,817\$400.

—The minister of interior has addressed a circular to the state governors offering to transfer to them the contracts now held by the government for the introduction of immigrants. It is to be hoped that this implies an intention on the part of the government of going out of the business altogether.

—The Ceará Harbor Corporation has obtained from the government a two years' extension of the time fixed for completing the port improvements at Fortaleza.

—In November 20,000 Italians are said to have left Italy for America. War and increasing taxation are most probably the causes of this wholesale emigration.

—At a recent meeting of the Progresso Maranhense company it was resolved to close the company's cotton factory until the next general meeting of shareholders.

—During December, 25 steamers and 15 sailing vessels entered the port of Pernambuco from foreign ports. The coasting trade supplied 24 steamers and 5 sailing vessels in addition.

—The secretary of the interior of the state of Rio de Janeiro has requested that of finance to pay Dr. Costa Ferraz's account of 10,000\$ for emulating the body of Gen. Fonseca Ramos.

—In the letter in our last issue from Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co. the words "By Art. 72, paragraph 2 and 24," were inadvertently omitted from the beginning of the last quotation from the Brazilian constitution.

—The state government of São Paulo is calling for proposals for erecting statues in Marshal Floriano Peixoto and Gen. Gomes Carneiro. The maximum price to be paid for the former is 300,000\$ and for the latter 200,000\$.

—At the notary's office, at Casa Branca, São Paulo, there were signed last year 179 deeds relating to property of the value of 1,494,946\$00. During the same period there were signed at that office one will and 105 powers of attorney.

—There is reported to be a movement on foot among Petropolis cooks to strike for higher wages. It is stated that the minimum pay suggested is 200\$000 per month. Some of our good housewives will surely be going into the kitchen themselves.

—There is a fruit store not quite a mile from this office where American apples are marked 8\$00 a dozen, or nearly 600 reis each. This is equivalent to a little over a dollar and a half a dozen, which is dear enough for William McKinley!

—There was an opening of tenders on the 16th for the supply of cloth for uniforms, etc. The award was in favor of the Río factory which offers to supply cloth of native manufacture. The contract will cover 50,402 metres of woollen fabrics.

—Messrs. Gourlay Bros. & Co., of Dundee, have launched a steel twin screw steamer, the *Praia do Carvalho*. The vessel, which has been built to the order of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, is 450 tons gross, and is intended for river traffic on the Amazon. —Transport, Dec. 27.

—The minister of finance has advised the customs inspectors at Paul, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, Desterro, and Rio Grande do Sul, that the chief engineers of the telegraph districts are authorised to give certificates, etc., for the free despatch of material for the Western and Brazilian and South American cable companies.

—The *Jornal* is informed that the apolices of last year's loan are to be printed at the mint with all dispatch. The order was originally sent to Europe, but the proofs came with so great a delay that the order has been cancelled. Perhaps the government will remember some day that it once had all this work done on much better terms in New York.

—The board of directors of the Associação Commercial of São Paulo has complained to the government against the dock company of Santos, which, it asserts, is detaining merchandise intended for São Paulo. According to a statement made at the meeting of the board held in São Paulo on the 17th inst. about 2,000 packages of merchandise are thus detained.

—Much interest is being shown here and in Argentina over the introduction of a bill into the United States Congress for an increase of import duties on wool, woollen fabrics, etc. It may be confidently assumed, however, that no such bill will become law. The President will certainly veto the bill, should it pass the Senate, and the republicans will not be able to pass it over the republicans.

—On the 17th Srs. Manoel Ribeiro & Fonseca deposited 30,000\$ in the treasury as guarantee for a lottery which they denominate "Verdade." The "Truth lottery" is almost as felonious as the "Protectress of Poverty lottery," and both are equally misleading. The lottery mania is now reaching an extreme which merits serious consideration. If the Brazilian authorities are capable of such a thing.

—One of our local manufacturing chemists has been prejudiced lately by a lack of water. Of course this difficulty was not provided for by the protectionists, consequently the chemist will have to bear the loss himself. The manufacturing milkmen, however, have had an abundance of water during the past week, and have enjoyed an exceptionally good sale owing to the obstruction to traffic on the Central.

—An offer has been made to furnish the city of São Paulo with fresh beef at 500 reis per kilo at the slaughter-house. If the butchers exact too high a price the same contractor will establish stalls and sell it at 600 reis at retail. Another offers to create a house to house service by means of suitably constructed carts at 1\$000 a kilo and second-class carts at 700 reis.

—Dead cattle have again been found floating in the bay. Why is it not possible to have these ships discharged down the coast, near Santos, so as to avoid these annoyances? There are vile smells enough about this city and about its bay without adding dead cattle and the filth from the ships to them. If someone will stir up the port health officer again, perhaps we may get an answer—and perhaps we may not!

—The commercial association and people of Santos united on the 20th in a protest against the regulations of the S. Paulo custom-house, which they consider to be an attack on the rights and liberties of Santos. They have sent a representative to the minister of finance. As Santos refused to listen to complaints when she had all the business of São Paulo in her own hands, she can hardly complain now when São Paulo becomes independent.

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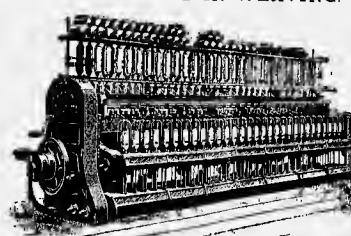
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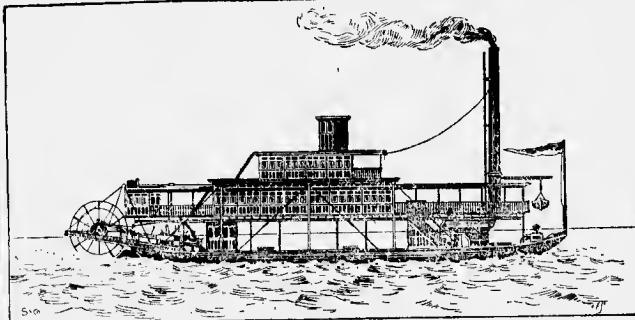
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